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kept in a Dry Goods Store,
J. A. SPRANKLE.

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BK. BROWN AND BLUE.
OHAIR, BARATHEA,
DELAINES,
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Cloaking Cloth, Cassimere,
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OHN J. MURPHY & CO.

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April 14, 1859-1y

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GREAT VARIETY
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C. W. KESSLER.

RAGS!!!
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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865. NO. 44.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. C. DERN,
E. B. McCRUM, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Choice Poetry.

THE SOUTHERN GIRLS' SONG.

O! Yes I am a southern girl and glory in the name,
And boast it with far greater pride than glittering wealth or fame;
We envy not the northern girl, her robes of beauty rare,
Though diamonds grace her snowy neck and pearls bedeck her hair.

CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah for the sunny South so dear,
Three cheers for the home-spun dress, the southern ladies wear.

The home-spun dress is plain I know our hats palmetto too,
But then it shows what southern girls for southern rights will do;
We sent the bravest of our land to battle with the foe,
And we will lend a helping hand, we love the south you know.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

The northern girls are out of date, and since old Abe's blockade,
The southern girls can be content with goods thats southern made;
We sent our sweethearts to the wars, but dear girls never mind,
The soldier brave will ne'er forget the girl he left behind.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

The soldier is the lad for me a brave heart I adore,
And when the sunny south is free and fighting is no more,
I'll chose me then a lover brave from out that gallant band,
The soldier lad that I love best shall have have my heart and hand.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

The southern lands a glorious land and has a glorious cause,
Three cheers, three cheers for southern rights and and for the southern boys;
We scorn to wear a bit of silk, a bit of northern lace,
But make our home-spun dresses up and wear them with such grace.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

And now young man, a word to you, if you would win the fair,
Go to the field where honor calls and win your lady there;
Remember that our brightest smiles are for the true and brave,
And that our tears are all for those who fill a soldier's grave.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

Parody on the Southern Girl's Song.

Oh! yes I am a northern girl, it's glory is my pride,
And dearer far its rugged hills than all the world beside;
The northern girl is not adorned with pearls or diamonds rare,
But lovelier far the golden gleams of her bright sunny hair.

CHORUS:
Hurrah, hurrah for the bonnie North so free,
The northern land, the northern land is still the land for me.

We boast not of our home-spun dress, and tho' we are arrayed,
In robes of cotton, wool, or silk and hats of florence braid;
Yet still our hearts are with the right, the cause of liberty,
We scorn your heroes of the fight, your southern chivalry.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

The southern girls are out of date, and since the southern ports
Have been blockaded by our force and Abe holds all the forts,
The southern girls must be content with goods that's southern made,
While loyal ladies of the north in rich robes are arrayed.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

The soldier is the lad for me, a brave heart I adore
And when the Union all is free and slavery is no more,
I'll chose me than a lover brave from out the Union band,
The soldier true that I love best shall have my heart and hand.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

The northern land's a glorious land and holy is the cause,
To keep our constitution free and to preserve the laws;
We never hear the wailing shriek of the poor wretched slave,
Three cheers, three cheers for liberty and for the free and brave.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

And now young man a word for you if you would win the fair,
Go to the fields where freedom calls and win your lady there;
Remember that our brightest smiles are for the free and brave,
And that our tears are all for those who fill a soldier's grave.

CHORUS:—Hurrah, hurrah &c.

Select Miscellany.

NOT GUILTY
OR
HOW TWO HEARTS WERE MADE HAPPY.

One day, a good many years ago a young woman knocked at the door of a little cottage in the suburbs of the town of Newcastle upon the Tyme. The knock was immediately responded to by the opening of the door within. An aged woman, neatly dressed and who had evidently risen from her wheel, was the sole inmate of the little cot.

"Bless your heart, girl," said the dame, as she entered with her visitor and sat down to her wheel again: "there must surely be something particular about you to-day, for you did not use to knock."

"I was afraid some one might be with you, mother." said the girl, who had taken a seat opposite to the spinner.

"And though a neighbor had been here" replied the dame, "this surely would'nt have frightened you away. But the truth is you have got something to say to me, Catherine," continued the speaker, kindly; "out with it my dear and depend upon the best counsel that old Hannah can give."

The young woman blushed, and did not immediately speak.

"Has William Hutton asked you to be his wife, Catherine?" said the dame, who easily and rightly anticipated the matter that was in the mind of her youthful visitor.

"He has mother," was the reply.

The old woman began to birr earnestly at the wheel.

"Well, my dear," said she, after a short pause, "is not this what you have long expected—ay, and wished? He has your heart; and so I suppose it needs no witch to tell what will be the end on't."

This may be all very true, but there was something upon Catherine's mind which struggled to be out, and out it came. "Dear Hannah," said she, seating herself close by the dame, and taking hold of her hand, "you have been a kind friend, a parent—to me, since my own poor mother died, and I have no one else to look to for advice but yourself. I have not given William an answer and would not till I had spoken to you; especially as something—as you once said—"

"What did I say, Catherine?" interrupted the old woman; "nothing against the man you love, surely. He is from all that I have seen and heard, kindhearted, industrious and every way well behaved."

"Yes Hannah" replied the young woman, "but you once said, after I had brought him once or twice to see you that you did not like those—those sorts of low fits that sometimes fall upon him even in company. I have often noticed them since, Hannah," continued Catherine, with a sigh.

"Plague on my old thoughtless tongue for saying any such thing to vex you, my dear child. Heed not so careless speech, Catherine. He was a soldier you know, a good many years ago—before he was twenty—and fought for his country. He may have seen sights then that make him grave to think upon, without the least cause for blaming himself. But whatever it may be I mean not, Catherine, that you should take such a passing word to heart. If he has some little cares, you will easily soothe them and make him happy."

As the worthy dame spoke, her visitor's brow gradually cleared, and, after some further conversation, Catherine left the cottage lightened at heart with the thought that her old friend approved of her following the course to which her inclinations led her. Catherine Smith was, indeed, well entitled to pay respect to the counsels of Hannah. The latter never had been married, and spent the greater part of her life in the service of a wealthy family at Morpeth. When she was there the widdowed mother of Catherine had died in Newcastle, and on learning of the circumstance, Hannah, though a friend merely, and no relation, had sent for the orphan girl, then about ten years of age, and had taken care of her till she grew fit to mantain herself by service. On finding herself unable to cotinue a working life longer, Hannah had retired to Newcastle, her native place, where she lived in humble comfort, on the earnings of her long career of servitude. Catherine came back with her to Newcastle, and immediately entered into service there. Hannah and Catherine had been two years in their respective situations when the dialogue which has been recorded took place.

On the succeeding expiry of her term of service, Catherine was married to the young man whose name has been stated as being William Hutton. He was a joiner by trade and bore, as Hannah had said, an excellent character. The first visit paid by the newly married pair was to the cottage of the old woman, who gazed on them with a truly maternal pride, thinking she had never seen so handsome a couple. The few years spent by Hutton in the army had given to his natural good figure an erect manliness, which looked as well in one of his sex as the slight graceful figure, and fair, ingenious countenance of Catherine was calculated to adorn one of womankind. Something of this kind at least, was in the thoughts of old Hannah when Catherine and her husband visited the dame's little dwelling.

Many a future visit was paid by these same parties to Hannah, and on each successive occasion the old woman looked narrowly, though unobtrusively as possibe, in the state of the young wife's feelings—with a motherly anxiety to know if she was happy. For, though Hannah—seeing Catherine's affections to be deeply engaged, had made light of her own early remarks upon the strange and most unpleasant gloom occasionally if not frequently observable in the look and manner of William Hutton, and the old woman had never been able to rid her own mind altogether of misgivings upon the subject. For many months after Catherine's marriage, however, Hannah could discover nothing but open unalloped happiness in the air and conversasion of the youthful wife. But at length Hannah's anxious eye did perceive something like a change. Catherine seemed sometimes to fall, when visiting the cottage, into fits of abstraction not unlike those which had been observed in her husband. The aged dame felt greatly distressed at the thought of her dear Catherine being unhappy, but for a long time held her peace upon the subject, trusting that the cloud might be a temporary one and would disappear.

It was not so, unfortunately. Though in their manner to each other when together nothing but the most cordial affection was observable. Catherine, when she came alone to see Hannah, always seemed a prey to some uneasiness which all her efforts could not conceal from her old friend. Even when she became for the first time a mother, and, with all the beautiful pride of a young mother's love, presented her babe to Hannah, the latter could see signs of a secret grief imprinted on Catherine's brow, Hoping by her counsels to bring relief, Hannah at last took an opportunity to tell the young wife what she had observed and besought her confidence. At first, Catherine stammered forth a hurried assurance that she was perfectly happy, and in a few seconds, belied her words by bursting into tears and owning that she was very unhappy.

"But I cannot Hannah," she exclaimed, "I cannot tell the cause, not even to you."

"Don't say so, my poor Catherine," replied Hannah; "it is no curiosity that bids me interfere."

"Oh, no, Hannah," replied the young wife, "I know you speak from love to me!"

"Well then," continued the dame, "open your heart to me. Age is a good adviser."

"Is your husband harsh?" asked Hannah.

"No, no," cried the wife; "man could not be kinder to woman than he is to me."

"Perhaps he indulges in drink—in private."

"Hannah you mistake altogether," was Catherine's reply; "my husband is as free from all such faults as ever man was."

"My dear child," said the old woman, almost smiling as the idea entered her head, "you are not suspicious—not jealous—"

"I have never had a moment's cause, Hannah," answered Catherine. "No, my griefs are not of that nature. He is one of the best and dearest of husbands."

Old Hannah was puzzled by these replies as much as she was distressed by the now open avowal of Catherine's having some hidden cause of sorrow; but, seeing that her young friend could not make up her mind to a disclosure at the time, the aged dame gave up her inquiries, and told Catherine to think seriously of the propriety of confiding all to her.

Hannah conceived that on matured consideration, Catharine would come to the resolution of seeking counsel at the cottage. And she was not wrong. In a few days after their late conversation, the young wife came to visit Hannah again, and after a little absent and embarrassed talk, entered upon the subject which was uppermost in the minds of both.

"Hannah," said Catherine, "I fear you can serve me nothing—I fear no living being can serve me. Oh, Hannah, good as my husband appears to be—good as he is—there is some dreadful weight pressing upon his mind, which destroys his peace, and mine too. Alas! the gloomy fits which you as well as I noticed in him, are not, I fear without a cause."

Catherine wept in silence for a moment, and continued:

"All that I know of this cause arises from his expressions—his dreadful expressions—while he is sleeping by my side. Hannah! he speaks in broken language of *murder*—of having committed murder! He mutters about the 'streaming blood' that his hand drew from the innocent victim! Alas! I have heard enough to tell me that he speaks of a young woman. Oh! Hannah! perhaps a woman deceived and killed by him!"

As Catherine said this, she shuddered, and buried her face in that of the babe which she carried in her arms!

Hannah was shocked at this, but her good sense led her at once to suggest, for the comfort of the poor wife, that it was perfectly possible for her husband to imagine himself a murderer in his sleep, and speak of it without the slightest reality in the whole affair.

"Ah, Hannah," said Catherine, sadly, "these dreadful sayings are not the result of one's nightmare slumber. They occur often—too often. Besides, when I first heard him mutter in his sleep these horrible things, I mentioned the matter to him in the morning at our breakfast and laughed at it; but he grew much agitated; and telling me to pay no attention to such things, as sometimes he talked nonsense, he knew, in his sleep, he rose and went away, leaving his meal unfinished—indeed, scarcely touched. I am sure he does dot know how often he speaks in his sleep, for I have never mentioned the subject again—though my rest is destroyed by it. And then his fits of sadness at ordinary moments! Hannah! Hannah! there is some mystery—some terrible mystery under it! Yes, continued the poor young wife, he is so good—kind—so dutiful to God and man. He has too much tenderness and feeling to harm a fly! Hannah what am I to think or do? for I am very wretched at present."

It was long ere the old dame replied to this question. She mused deeply on what had been told to her, and in the end said to Catherine:

"My poor child I cannot believe that William is guilty of what these circumstances lay seemingly to his door. But if the worst be true, it is better for you to know it than to be in killing suspense forever. Go and gain his confidence, Catherine; tell him all, everything that has come to your ear, and say that you do so by advice."

Hannah continued to use persuasions of the same kind for some time longer, and at length sent Catherine home firmly resolved to follow the counsel given her.

On the following day Catherine again presented herself at the abode of Hannah, and as soon as she entered exclaimed:

"Dear mother, I have told him all! He will soon be here to explain everything to us both."

The old woman did not exactly comprehend this. "Has he not" said she, "given an explanation, then, to you?"

"No, Hannah," said Catherine; "but, oh! he is not guilty. When I had spoken to him as you desired me, he was silent for a long time, and he then took me in his arms and kissed me, saying 'My darling Catherine, I ought to have confided in you long before, I have been unfortunate, but not guilty. Go to blind Hannah's and I will soon follow you and set your minds at ease, so far as it can be done. Had I known how much you had been suffering I would have done this long before." These were his words, Hannah. Oh, he may be unfortunate, but not guilty."

Hannah and Catherine said little more to each other until the husband of the latter came to the cottage. William sat down gravely by the side of his wife, and commenced to tell his story.

"The reasons of the unhappy exclamations in sleep," said he, "which have weighed so much on my mind, my dear Catherine, may be very soon told: They arose from a circumstance which has much embittered my peace, but which I hope, is to be regarded as a sad calamity, rather than a crime. When I entered the army, which I did at the age of nineteen, the recruiting party to which I attached myself was sent to Scotland, where we remained for a few months, being ordered again to England, in order to be transported to the Continent. One unhappy morning, as we were passing out of a town where we had rested on our march southwards, my companion and I chanced to see a girl, apparently about fifteen years of age, washing clothes in a tub. Being then the most light-hearted among the light hearted. I took up a large stone with the intention of splashing the water against the girl. She stopped hastily, and shocking to tell, when I threw the stone, it struck her on the head, and she fell to the ground, with I fear her skull fractured. Stupified by what I had done I stood gazing on the stream of blood rushing from my poor victim's head, when my companion observing that no one had seen us (for it was then early in the morning), hurried me off. We were not pursued, and were in a few weeks on the continent; but the image of that bleeding girl followed me everywhere; and since I came home I have never dared to inquire into the result lest suspicion should be excited, and I should suffer for murder! For I fear from the dreeful nature of the blow, that the death of that poor creature lies at my door!"

While Hutton was relating this story, he had turned his eyes to the window; but what was his astonishment, as he concluded, to hear old Hannah cry aloud. "Thank God;" while his wife burst into a hysterical passion of tears and smiles and threw herself into his arms.

"My dear husband," cried she, as soon as her voice found utterance, "that town was Morpeth."

"It was," said he.

"Dear William," the wife then cried, "I am the girl."

"You, Catherine?" cried the astonished and enraptured husband, as he pressed her to his breast.

"Yes," said old Hannah, from whose eyes tears of joy were dropping, "the girl whom you unfortunately struck is now the wife of your bosom; but your fears have magnified the blow. Catherine was found by myself soon after the accident, and though she lost a little blood, and was stunned for a time, she soon got round again. Praised be to Heaven for bringing about this blessed explanation!"

"Amen," cried Catherine and her husband.

Peace and happiness, as much as usually falls to the happiest mortals, were the lot of Catherine and her husband from this time forward, their great source of inquietude being thus taken away. The wife even loved her husband the more from the discovery that the circumstances which had caused her distress were but a proof of his extreme tenderness of heart and conscience, and William was attached the more strongly to Catherine, after finding her to be the person whom he had unwittingly injured. A new tie, as it were, had been formed between them. Strange as this history may appear, it is true.

"We Never Drink."

The anecdote related below is worthy the attention of both soldier and civilian, for the denial of indulgence to the appetites is alike a virtue in both classes:—

On the stand were seven or eight soldiers from the Eighth Maine Regiment—civil, well-behaved, intelligent men, as was apparent from their conversation. While at the same house in Lincoln there came into the office a poor old blind man—stone blind—slowly feeling his way with his cane. He approached the soldiers and said in gentle tones:

"Boys, I hear you belong to the Eighth Regiment. I have a son in that regiment."

"What is his name?"

"John ——."

"Oh, yes, we know him well. He was a sergeant in our company. We always liked him."

"Where is he now?"

"He is now a lieutenant in a colored regiment, and a prisoner at Charleston."

For a moment the old man ventured not to reply; but at last slowly and sadly he said:

"I feared as much. I have not heard of him for a long time."

They did not wait for another word, but these soldiers took from their wallets a sum of money amounting to twenty dollars, and offered it to the old man saying:

"If our whole company was here, we could give you a hundred dollars."

The old man replied:

"Boys, you must put it in my wallet for me, for I am blind."

But mark what followed. Another individual in the room, who had looked on the scene as I had, with feelings of pride in our citizen soldiers, immediately advanced and said—

"Boys, this is a handsome thing, and I want you to drink with me. I stand treat for the company."

I waited with interest for the reply. It came—

"No, sir, we thank you kindly; we appreciate your offer—*but we never drink!*"

The scene was perfect—the first act was noble, was generous; the last was grand.

LATEST FROM THE INSANE RETREAT.—Why is Sherman the most gallant general in the army? He rushed across the continent to *save Anna*. (Savannah.)

What did Gov. Brown do when he heard of it? He swore he'd destroy him with a proclamation, and rushed off to *make 'un*. (Macon.)

Where did Jeff, the next time he took snuff, say he would stop him? *O-gee-chee.*

What was the next sound Sherman heard? Ossabaw. (Unsafe secured.)—*Hartford Press.*

☞ "Why, Tom, how well you are looking! I guess the grocery business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?" "Well, really, I don't recollect, but I believe it was a pound of butter."

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1865.

The Draft—And Our Quota.

We again beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to the importance of the most energetic measures and efforts to avoid the draft, which will surely take place at the time fixed upon. We must not be deceived by flying rumors of peace. They are all humbug. We must address ourselves seriously to the work on hand. We hope and trust our efficient Committee, which has accomplished so much for the town, in times past, will leave no means untried, now, to raise our quota. Our State Quota has been very greatly reduced, owing mainly to the exertions of Col. Hall. This reduction has brought the quota of our town to a limit which affords a reasonable hope of filling it. We hope no efforts will be wanting on our part to do it. Every business man in town is interested in this matter, whether he be liable to the Draft or not.

PEACE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 2.

The following is the full text of a double leaded leader in this morning's *Chronicle*, supposed on all hands to be from Colonel Forney, and to be semi-official:

"There is so much disunion about the propositions of peace between the Government of the United States and the disappointed leaders who have compelled a large portion of our people to take arms against it, that we should be indifferent to our own frequent, early, and recent expressions on the subject, if we did not take some little part in the debate. The subject itself is so vast, that it taxes the greatest and appeals to the smallest minds. Transcending ordinary topics and evanescent follies, it demands the attention of every one who thinks, or talks or writes upon it.—We can best understand how they feel who have suffered the fearful punishment of rebellion against the institutions of our common fathers by remembering how much we commiserated them, even with the sense of their dreadful crime before our eyes.

"Pride, passion, and a haughty sense of refusing to repeat, have been the trifling cause of hatred among the families of men, as among the families of nations. But we cannot, before God we dare not, deny that it is hard to say I am penitent, it is easy to say I forgive. How mysterious is the philosophy of the human heart? How full of pathos and instruction the prodigal son? Who ever read the Vicar of Wakefield without shedding a tear, unless, indeed, he attempted to outrage nature by showing that he had no feeling.

"We know not there are Commissioners from the seceded or revolted States, in this same city of Washington, but we hope they are on the ground. The more distinguished or authoritative they are, they should be welcomed. The terms of reunion are few and briefly told. The revolted States are not sought to be returned as captives, or as inferiors, or as degraded members of the National family. There is only one condition of restoration, is is the abolition of slavery. To that both sides have at last agreed—the one because it desired, the other, because it could not help it. That condition is, that the Union shall be restored."

To-day, at eleven o'clock, President Lincoln left Washington, by a special train, for Annapolis, to join Secretary Seward at Fortress Monroe or City Point, to hold an interview with the rebel deputation, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, accompanied by one of the attachees of the White House.

Secretary Seward left here on the early train yesterday morning, accompanied by Mr. Robert J. Chew, of the State Department. When the President left here the commissioners had not arrived within our lines, and his destination was Annapolis. From the fact of his going on to Fortress Monroe or City Point, color is given to the report that the rebel deputation had been allowed to enter our lines, and it is understood that they are now at Fortress Monroe.

It is believed that the rebel Commissioners will be requested, as a preliminary to any discussion of peace propositions, to show that they have authority to present as a basis of negotiation, and all propositions less inadmissable than that of confederate independence.

TRAGEDY AT WASHINGTON.—On Monday evening about half-past four o'clock as Mr. Burrows, clerk in the Controller's office, in the Treasury Department, was coming down the stairway in the east end of the building, he was shot by Miss Mary Harris, of Chicago, one ball passing through his body, penetrating his heart. He sank upon the steps, and, without uttering a word, soon died.

Miss Harris walked out very deliberately and started down towards the avenue, when she was overtaken by one of the door-keepers, and without any resistance taken back, and soon afterwards was taken away by a police officer. She is very young and handsome, with long black curly hair, and of very prepossessing appearance.

There are many conflicting rumors as to the cause of shooting, but all agree as to the point of his having been very intimate with Miss Harris, and having promised her marriage, she visited him once here last winter, but he postponed the marriage, and finally married another. She says that he refused her the position she had a right to, and but one thing remained for her.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN SAVANNAH.—The steamship *Suwa Nada*, from Savannah and Hilton Head on the 29th ult., arrived at this port to-night. Among her passengers are Major-General Leggett and Brigadier-General McCallum.

On the evening of the 27th a disastrous conflagration occurred at Savannah, destroying considerable property, but there was no loss of life.

On the morning of the 28th another fire broke out, destroying two squares in the third district. Buildings were torn down to prevent the spread of the flames, as the wind was blowing strong from the east.

Some fiend had placed a keg of powder at the side of the arsenal, which is located at the corner of York and Walter streets, undoubtedly for the purpose of blowing up the city, as the arsenal contained some thirty tons of powder. The keg, with its top taken off, was secreted behind a tree. This hellish design is attributed to the Rebel sympathizers, who are in anything but an amicable mood, in view of their present condition.

☞ In choosing your grocer let your motto be "measures, not men."

SOUTHERN BARBARISM!

TWENTY MONTHS IN REBEL PRISONS.

SYSTEMATIC STARVATION.

TERRIBLE TALE OF HORRORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The following testimony was given to-day before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, by Albert D. Richardson:—

I am a *Tribune* correspondent; was captured by the Rebels, May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons, was sent to Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864, and kept there until Dec 18, 1864, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was the most endurable Rebel prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates exercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated. But early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there, and it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horrors. It was densely crowded; rations were cut down and issued very irregularly; friends outside could not even send in a plate of food; the prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of water, bread and shelter.

The Rebel authorities placed all the prison hospitals under charge of my two journalistic comrades and myself. Our positions enabled us to obtain exact and minute information. Those who had to live or die on the prison rations always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for twenty-four hours; sometimes they were without a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. The few who had money would pay from five to twenty dollars Rebel currency for a little loaf of bread.—Most prisoners traded the buttons from their blouses for food. Many, though the weather was very inclement, and snows frequent, sold coats from their backs and shoes from their feet. Yet I was assured, on authority entirely trustworthy, that the great commissary warehouse, near the prison, was filled with provisions: that the commissary found it difficult to obtain storage for his flour and meal: that when a subordinate asked the Post Commandant, Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied, "No, ——— ——— them, give them quarter rations." I know from personal observation, that corn and pork are very abundant in the region of Salisbury.

For several weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad. Thousands were barefooted. Not one in twenty had either overcoat or blanket. Many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds more without blouses. At last one Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred. With the closest crowding these sheltered about one-half of the prisoners. The rest burrowed in the ground, crept under buildings, or shivered through the nights in the open air, upon the frozen, muddy or snowy soil. If the Rebels, at the time of their capture, had not stolen their shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, they would have suffered little from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted a few hundred of them, either upon parole or under guard, to cut logs within two miles of the garrison, the prisoners would have gladly built comfortable and ample barracks in one week. But the commandant would never, in a densely wooded region, with the cars which brought it passing by the walls of the prison, even furnish half the fuel which was needed.

The hospitals were in a horrible condition.—By crowding the patients thick as they could be upon the floor they would contain six hundred inmates. They were always full to overflowing, with thousands seeking admission in vain. In the two largest wards, containing jointly about two hundred and fifty patients, there was no fire whatever; the others had small fire-places, but were always cold. One ward, which held forty patients, was comparatively well furnished. In the other eight the sick and dying men lay upon the cold and usually naked floor, for the scanty straw furnished us soon became too filthy and full of vermin for use. The authorities never supplied a single blanket, or quilt, or pillow, or bed for those eight wards; we could not procure even brooms to keep them clean, or cold water to wash the faces of the inmates. Pneumonia, catarrh and diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases; but they were directly the result of hunger and exposure.—More than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days. The deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into a dead-cart, piled upon each other like logs of wood, and so driven out, to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth.

The Rebel surgeons were generally humane and attentive. They endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and the Richmond authorities both disregarded their complaints and protests.

On November 25th many of the prisoners had been without food for forty-eight hours. Desperate from hunger, without any matured plan, a few of them said, "we may as well die in one way as another; let us break out of this horrible place." Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of fifteen Rebel soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six.—Others attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools nor concert of action.—Before they could effect a breach every gun in the garrison was turned upon them; the field pieces opened with grape and canister, and they dispersed to their quarters. Five minutes from the beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner to be seen in the yard. My own quarters were a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the insurrection; in our vicinity there had been no participation at all in it; and yet, for twenty minutes after it was ended, the guards upon the fence on each side of us, with deliberate aim, fired into the tents upon helpless and innocent men. They killed in all fifteen and wounded sixty, not one-tenth of whom had taken part in the attempt; many of whom were ignorant of it until they heard the guns.

Deliberate, cold-blooded murders of peaceable men, where there was no pretence that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. On October 16, Lieutenant Davis, of the one hundred-and-fifty-eighth New York Infantry, was thus shot dead by a guard who, the day before, had been openly swearing that he would "kill some ——— Yankee yet." November 6, Luther Conrad, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, a delirious patient from one of the hospitals, was similarly murdered. November 3, a chimney in one of the hospitals fell down, crushing several men under it.

Orders were immediately given to the guard to let no one approach the building, on the pretext that there might be another insurrection. Two patients from that hospital had not heard the order, and were returning to their quarters, when I saw a sentinel on a fence, within twenty feet of them, without challenging them, raise his piece and fire, killing one and wounding the other.—Major Gee, at the time, was standing immediately beside the sentinel, who must have acted under his direct orders. December 16, Moses Smith, of the Seventh Maryland (colored) Infantry, while standing beside my quarters, searching for scraps of food from the sweepings of the cook-house, was shot through the head. There were very many similar murders. I never knew any pretence even made of investigating or punishing them. Our lives were never safe for one moment. Any sentinel, at any hour of day or night, could deliberately shoot down any prisoner, or into any group of prisoners, black or white, and he would not even be taken off his post for it.

Nearly every week an officer came into the prison to recruit for the Rebel army. Sometimes he offered bounties, always he promised good clothing and abundant food. Between twelve hundred and eighteen hundred of our men enlisted in two months. I was repeatedly asked by prisoners, sometimes with tears in their eyes:—"What shall I do? I don't want to starve to death. I am growing weaker daily. If I stay here I shall follow my comrades to the hospital and the dead-house. If I enlist I may live until I can escape."

I had charge of the clothing left by the dead and re-issued it to the living. I distributed articles of clothing to more than two thousand prisoners, but when I escaped there were fully five hundred without a shoe or a stocking, and more yet with no garment above the waist except one blouse or one shirt. Men came to me frequently upon whom the Rebels, when they captured them, had left nothing whatever except a light cotton shirt and a pair of light, ragged cotton pantaloons.

The books of all the hospitals were kept, and the daily consolidated reports made up under my supervision. During the two months between October 18 and December 18, the average number of prisoners was about 7500. The deaths for that period were fully 1500, or twenty per cent. of the whole. I brought away the names of more than twelve hundred of the dead, some of the remainder were never reported, the others I could not procure on the day or my escape without exciting suspicion. As the men grew more debilitated the percentage of deaths increased. I left about 6500 remaining in the garrison, December 18th, and they were then dying at the average rate of twenty-eight a day or thirteen per cent. a month.

The simple truth is that the Rebel authorities are murdering our soldiers at Salisbury by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically, and I believe are killing intentionally, for the purpose of either forcing our Government to an exchange or forcing our prisoners into the Rebel army.

The following is the testimony before the Committee, of Junius Henri Browne:—

I am a journalist by profession; have been since the breaking out of the war an army correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; was captured in that capacity in the middle of the Mississippi River, while running past the batteries of Vicksburg, on the night of May 3d, 1863, our expedition having been destroyed by the Rebel siege guns. I was held prisoner some twenty months, having in that time been an occupant of seven Southern prisons, the last being the Salisbury (North Carilina) penitentiary, where I was kept with my co-laborer, Albert D. Richardson, for almost eleven months, making my escape therefrom in his company, on the night of December 18, 1864.

The treatment of our prisoners was bad enough everywhere, but it was so barbarous and inhuman at Salisbury for two months previous to my escape, that I deem an exposure thereof a duty I owe to the thousands who still remain there.

Early in October from nine to ten thousand of our enlisted men were sent to Salisbury from Richmond and other points, and as they had been robbed of their clothing and blankets and received very little food or shelter, mortality among them became almost immediately widespread and alarming.

Every tenement within the prison limits was converted into a hospital, and I offered my services as medical dispenser and assistant to the Rebel surgeons. I soon made daily visits to the sick who could not obtain admission to the overcrowded hospitals, lying in tents on the ground without covering, and with very scant raiment, where they had crept for protection from the cold rains, the snow and the biting winds, and performed such poor service as lay in my limited power. Their condition was distressing in the extreme. They had no means of keeping warm except by fires of very green wood, that filled the rude shelters with bitter smoke, and which added to the carbonic acidized atmosphere from so many breaths, and the emanations from unwholesome and unwashed bodies, packed together like pigs, entirely poisoned the air, and destroyed the health of almost all who inhaled it.

The sickness and mortality in those outside quarters, as well as elsewhere, continually increased, and the marvel was that any survived. Starved and freezing, with hardly water enough to drink, much less to wash their persons or the scant clothes they wore, the poor fellows naturally and necessarily despaired, and not a few of them were anxious to die, to escape from the slow torture of their situation.

I had the best means of knowing, and it is my firmest belief, that out of eight or nine thousand prisoners at Salisbury there were not at any time five hundred of them in sound health; an opinion in which all the Rebel soldiers to whom I expressed it fully coincided. The deaths during the last two months I passed at Salisbury ranged from 25 to 45 per day—diarrhœa dysentery, catarrh, pneumonia and typhoid fever, all engendered by scarcity of food, shelter and raiment—being the principal diseases. I have no doubt if the prisoners had been properly treated—as prisoners of war in the North are to the best of my knowledge and information treated—the mortality of Salisbury would not have been more than eight of what it was.

The capacity of the so-called hospitals, nine in number, which were without any of the comforts or concomitants of those institutions, were not to the fullest over five or six hundred patients; and the number of prisoners who ought to have been inmates thereof was at least as many thousands. The hospitals merely afforded some protection from the cold and rain, and furnished rather better rations than were given to the men who were supposed, by a transparent fiction, to be in good health. Hardly any one would go to the hospitals so long as he could help himself, or induce any one to help him, the daily spectacle of ghastly and hideous corpses going therefrom to the dead-house filling all beholders with horror, and inducing the soldiers to believe that all who entered these filthy and pestiferous tenements were doomed.

The prison limits of Salisbury revealed a scene of wretchedness, squalor, despair and suffering such as I, accustomed as I am to army life and the horrors of military hospitals and battlefields, had never before witnessed. The prison authorities, especially after the massacre attending the attempted outbreak of November 15th, appeared not only indifferent to the miserable condition of the men, but to be actuated by a brutality and malignity towards them that I could not reconcile with my ideas of human nature.

They permitted the guards to shoot prisoners whenever they pleased, without the least pretext or explanation; and no man's life was safe for a day or an hour. The air was full of pain and pestilence, and all the horrors of imagined hells seemed realized in that most wretched place, of which I shall never think without a shudder, and a lessened faith in the possibilities of humanity.

Use of the Arms in Walking.

The first time you are walking with your arms at liberty, stop moving them, and hold them by your sides. You will be surprised to find how soon your companion will leave you behind, although you may hurry, twist, wriggle, and try very hard to keep up. One reason for the slow walk among girls is to be found in this practice of carrying the arms motionless. Three miles an hour, with the arms still, is as hard work as four miles with the arms free.

I have seen the queens of the stage walk. I have seen a few girls and women of queenly bearing walk in the street and drawing-room. They moved their arms in a free and graceful manner. Could this habit become universal among girls their chests would enlarge and their bearing be greatly improved. See that girl walking with both hands in her muff. How she wriggles and twists her shoulders and hips! This is because her arms are pinioned. Give them free swing, and her gait would soon become graceful.

You have seen pictures of our muscles. Those of the upper part of the body, you remember, spread out from the shoulder, in all directions, like a fan. Now, if you hold the shoulder still, the muscles of the chest will shrink, the shoulders stoop, and the whole chest becomes thin and ugly.

But some girls will say, "Swinging the arms must be very slight exercise." True, it is very slight if you swing the arms but once or ten times, but if you swing them ten thousand times, in a day, you will obtain more exercise of the muscles of the chest than by all the other ordinary movements combined. Indeed, if I were asked what exercise I thought most effective for developing the chests of American girls, I should reply at once, swinging the arms while walking.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

Freedom Triumphant.

The long agony is over. The enchantment has been broken. Now we can sing, without the aid of gumalastic consciences, of our boasted "land of the free and home of the brave." The latter it has always been, but not the former.

On Tuesday last, the vote by which the amendment to Article 13th of the Constitution of United States was lost at last session of Congress, was reconsidered, and the resolution and amendment again voted upon and carried by a two-third vote.

The resolution and amendment read as follows:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, viz:—

ARTICLE 13.—Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Previous to the vote being taken remarks were made by almost every member of the House. The following remarks made by the member from this district, we copy with pride.

Mr. MCALLISTER said:—When the subject was before the House on a former occasion, I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all means of conciliation to restore the Union, and utterly opposed to Secession or the dissolution of the Union in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. Blair, has satisfied me that nothing short of the recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must therefore be distroyed; and in voting for the present measure, I cast my vote against the cornerstone of the Southern Confederacy, and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

The vote on the joint passage of the resolution is as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alley [Mass.], Allison [Iowa], Ames [Mass.], Anderson [Ky.], Arnold [Ill.], Ashley [Ohio], Baily [Pa.], Baldwin [Mich.], Baldwin [Mass.], Baxter [Vt.], Beaman [Mich.], Blain [Me.], Blair [W. Va.], Blow [Mo.], Boutwell [Mass.], Boyd [Mo.], Brandegee [Conn.], Broomall [Pa.], Brown [W. Va.], A. W. Clarke [N. Y.], Freeman Clarke [N. Y.], Cobb [Wis.], Coffroth [Pa.], Colfax [Ind.], Cole [Cal.], Cresswell [Md.], Davis [Md.], Davis [N. Y.], Dawes [Mass.], Deming [Conn.], Dixon [R. I.], Donnelly [Minn.], Driggs [Mich.], Dumont [Ind.], Eckley [Ohio], Elio: [Mass.], English [Conn.], Farnsworth [Ill.], Frank [N. Y.], Ganson [N. Y.], Garfield [Ohio], Gooch [Mass.], Grinnell [Iowa], Griswold [N. Y.], Hale [Pa.], Herrick [N. Y.], Higby [Cal.], Hooper [Mass.], Hotchkiss [N. Y.], Hubbard [Iowa], Hubbard [Conn.], Halburd [N. Y.], Hutchins [Ohio], Ingersoll [Ill.], Jenks [R I.], Julian [Ind.], Kascon [Iowa], Kelley [Pa.], Kellogg [Mich.], Kellogg [N. Y.], King [Mo.], Knox [Mo.], Littlejohn [N. Y.], Loan [Mo.], Longyear [Mich.], Marvin [N. Y.], McAllister [Pa.], McBride [Oregon], McClung [Mo.], McIndoe [Wis.], Miller [N. Y.], Moorhead [Pa.], Morrill [Vt.], Morris [N. Y.], Amos Myers [Pa.], Leonard Myers [Pa.], Nelson [N. Y.], Norton [Ill.], Odell [N. Y.], O'Neill [Pa.], Orth [Ind.] Patterson [N. H.], Perham [Me.], Pike [Me.], Pomeroy [N. Y.], Price [Iowa], Radford [N. Y.], Randall [Ky.], Rice [Mass.], Rice [Me.], Rollins [N. H.], Rollins [Mo.], Schenck [Ohio], Schofield [Pa.], Shannon [Cal.], Sloan [Wis.], Smith [Ky.], Smithers [Del.], Spalding [Ohio], Starr [N. I.], Steele [N. Y.], Stevens [Pa.], Thayer [Pa.], Thomas [Md.], Tracy [Pa.], Upson [Mich], Van Valkenburg [N. Y.], Washburn [Ill.], Washburn [Mass.], Webster [Md.], Whaley [W. Va.], Wheeler [Wis.], Williams [Pa.], Wilder [Kansas], Wilson [Iowa], Windom [Minn.], Woodbridge [Vt.], Worthington [Nevada], Yeaman [Ky.] Total, 119.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen (Ill.), Wm. J. Allen (Ill.), Ancona (Pa.), Bliss (Ohio), Brooks (N. Y.), Brown (Wis.), Chanler (N. Y.), Clay (Ky.), Cox (Ohio), Cravens (Ind.), Dawson (Pa.), Dennison (Pa.), Eden (Ill.), Edgerton (Ind.), Eldridge (Wis.), Finck (Ohio), Grider (Ky.), Hall (Mo.), Harding (Ky.), Harrington (Ind.), Harris (Md.), Holman (Ind.), Johnson (Pa.), Johnson (Ohio), Kalbfleisch (N. Y.), Kernan (N. Y.), Knapp (Ill.), Law (Ind.), Long (Ohio), Mallory (Ky.), Miller (Pa.), Morais (Ohio), Morrison (Ill.), Noble (Ohio), O'Neill (Ohio), Pendleton (Ohio), Perry (N. J.), Pruyn (N. Y.), Randall (Pa.), Robinson (Ill.), Ross (Ill.), Scott (Mo.), Steele (N. J.), Stiles (Pa.), Stronse (Pa.), Stuart (Ill.), Sweat (Me.), Townsend (N. Y.), Wadsworth (Ky.), Ward (N. Y.), Chilton A. White (Ohio), Joseph W. White (Ohio), Winfield (N. Y.), Ben Wood (N. Y.), Fernando Wood (N. Y.) Total, 56.

The absentees or those not voting are Messrs. Lazear (Pa.), Ls Blond (Ohio), Marcy (N. H.), McDowell (Ind.), McKinney (Ohio), Middleton (N. J.), Rogers (N. J.), Voorhees, (Ind).

What Sherman is Doing.

A Savannah letter of the 20th ult., contains interesting information relative to SHERMAN'S new campaign. A portion of the letter has been suppressed as publishing contraband news. We make an extract: Thousands have rejoined their corps, every steamer from the North bringing down a cloud of men and officers from furlough, hospital and detached service. His army is, therefore, materially larger than when it started on the immortal jaunt from one corner of Georgia to the other. A steady rain set in yesterday, and continues, to the detriment of the new campaign inaugurated two or three days ago. The advance of the column that left Savannah is about twenty miles away, and the progress on the treacherous swamp roads is slow. The column from Pocotaligo has advanced a few miles, and has comparatively a fine country.

The object of the new movement is evident to any one who looks over a good map. Augusta and Charleston are within comparatively easy reach. The impression is that the army will advance directly on Branchville, and seizing and holding that point, cut off both cities from railroad communication. The report has been prevalent here for three days, that Charleston was being evacuated. This is not improbable. If the enemy attempt to garrison Charleston they must employ a heavy force from the main army to oppose our advance, and SHERMAN would have no difficulty in seizing the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, thereby isolating whatever troops are left in Charleston. Charleston is not defensible at this juncture, save by an aggressive army. If the rebels defeat SHERMAN south of Branchville it is safe; if not, they cannot hold the city at all.

By the seizure of Branchville, Charleston falls of itself, and Augusta cannot be long defended. And no one can doubt the ability of SHERMAN, with his splendid veteran army, to accomplish all this. He gave the country Savannah for a Christmasgift; possibly he may reserve Charleston as a valentine; and though it is not customary to send *cadeaux* on the birthday of the Father of his Country, the city of Augusta would not be an unacceptable *souvenir*, nor an unappropriate one, on that anniversary. With such an enterprising General, what a pity our hollidays are so few.

In every essential particular, the army is organized for the new movement, the same as on the late Georgia march—one baggage wagon only to a regiment, and the men are permitted the same foraging privileges. It is not expected that the country will be as bountiful as Georgia, but such accomplished surveyors will not make a dinner of herbs in the scantiest country. The troops, withal, are eager to be well on the way. Tired of eating oysters and feeding their horses with rice, they desire to relapse to turkey and sorghum, and to the traditional sweet potatoes, which MARION feasted off, in these self-same swamps, when he was fighting for a nationality his descendants have sacrificed everything, including honor, to render a miserable jest.

Short Items.

☞ A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Buffalo, N. Y., on the morning of the 29th ult.

☞ It is expected that the invention of "safety matches" will secure connubial peace hereafter.

☞ What creature took the smallest amount of baggage along when he entered the ark? The cock; he had only one comb with him.

☞ A zealous Republican paper, in publishing an article on freed negroes, printed the heading by mistake "fried negroes."

☞ A Washington theatrical critic says Forrest had a bad cold in his head, and that when a tragedian "speaks troe his nodze he cannod be interesding."

☞ A short time since the Crawford County Bank was robbed of $150.000 in Government Bonds, in consequence of which its notes fell below par. The robber, has been apprehended and all the bonds recovered.

☞ A lady skater in Philadelphia lately fell upon the ice, with hands extended to break the fall, just as a swift skater was gliding past. He could not check his speed, and one of his skates cut off three of her fingers.

☞ J. B. Davis, identified at Newark, Ohio, some days since, as the keeper of the Andersonville, Georgia, prison, and who confessed on his arrest being bearer of dispatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island, February 17th.

☞ Ah! sighed Walter, what a sublime and petrolemic study is cyphering,—when he learned that the compound interest of one cent from the beginning of the world to this day would equal in value 4,840,000,000 globes of solid gold, each as big as this earth. Save your pennies, little boys.

☞ General George B. McClellan, lady and child have sailed for Europe in the steamship China. Mr. August Belmont, the well-known banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanies the distinguished party, the intention being an extended tour throughout Europe, principally for the benefit of Mrs. McClellan's health.

☞ Some of the merchant princes and millionaires of New York are contemplating a magnificent project. It is nothing more nor less than to relieve the nation of its debt by paying the whole amount ($2,000,000,000) themselves. It is proposed to make the gift in 200,000 shares of $10,000 each, of which A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, and others, will each take fifty shares, making up at least a quarter of the whole amount in New York. The realization of such a project would place both government and citizen in a prouder position than ever government or citizen occupied before.

☞ During the recent occupation of Huntsville, Ala., Rev. Mr. Bannister prayed for the "President of the Confederate States," but has since refused to offer up any supplication in behalf of Mr. Lincoln. Col. Horney, of the 18th Michigan, who is now Provost Marshal of Huntsville, sent for him, and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He said the canons of his church required him to pray for the President of the Confederate States. "Very well, said the Colonel, "the cannon of our army require you to pray for the President of the United States, and if you refuse to do it you will leave our lines. He got ten days to pack up.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.—Petitions have been put in circulation in nearly all the Eastern cities, and are being signed by the leading citizens, irrespective of party, asking Congress to take some action by which honorably discharged soldiers may obtain government employment in preference to those who have for so many years been subsisting on Government "pap." There are large numbers of patriotic young men who have been honorably discharged from the army on account of wounds, sickness, imprisonment, etc., who are unable to work at their trades or any hard labor, have no means of subsistence except that furnished by charity, and who are perfectly competent to fill almost any civil appointment or clerkship. Let our citizens try and further this noble cause—it would be but a small return for the gallant services rendered by our soldiers.

☞ A well-informed writer expresses himself concerning the future trade with Georgia, as follows: "In Georgia, including Savannah, I do not think there are 20,000 bales of cotton. You will bear in mind that General Sherman came through the heart of Georgia, and for a breadth of forty miles destroyed every bale of cotton, all the gins and gin houses, took every mule and horse, and nearly all their hogs, cattle, &c., and destroyed most of the implements of agriculture. As to the future of the South in relation to trade, it is immediately very gloomy. There will be very little cotton planted the coming spring, as, even if we are likely to get peace, it will be too late for that. True, the planters are all out of debt, having paid them off with a currency worth from five to fifty cents on the dollar at the time of payment, but they have little cotton and nothing else to buy with, and few are worthy of credit."

☞ The commisioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dead men cannot be taxed. The case in point is that of one Mr. Geo. Thompson, who died July 20, 1864. Before his death a return was made by him of his income for the year 1863. A tax of five per cent. was afterwards levied and paid upon it. Mr. Blake, the Collector of the Seventh New York District, now claims the right to impose and collect another tax of five per cent. upon the same income, now in the hands of the executors of the deceased for distribution. The Commissioner decides that this cannot lawfully be done.

RUMORED REMOVAL OF GEN. MEADE.—A dispatch from Washington states that General Meade has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that the two armies of the James and of the Potomac have been consolidated, and Phil. Sheridan has been selected to command them. Gen. Meade, it has been said, has been assigned to another command. Another dispatch from Washington says: "The rumors of General Meade being relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac are denied by him. He is said to have in his pocket a copy of a letter from General Grant, endorsing him as one of the ablest commanders in this war, and in all respects a thorough soldier. He says that the Senate may reject his nomination if it sees fit; that he and his children can stand on this letter forever."

IMPORTANT ORDER.—We are reliably informed that Provost Marshal Lloyd has received an order from the War Department directing that the names of all those who paid commutation in 1864 shall be put in the wheel in the approaching draft. The same department, not many moons since, announced officially that those who paid commutation in 1864 were *clear of the draft*. But that was before the election, and votes were wanted—now men are needed, not votes. How are you three hundred dollars!—*Standard.*

CRAWFORD COUNTY BANK ROBBERY.—The Crawford *Journal* contains a long and interesting account of the arrest and confession of Charles H. Dyer, the book-keeper of the bank. By his confession it appears that he had no accomplices, as what required the work of two or three was done by him. He unfastened the windows and gas-pipe while the cashier, Mr. Officer, was at supper. After supper, while Mr. O. was counting the money he carried the box containing the bonds and deposited it in the back door step. Going out of the front door, he walked through the alley to the window, pushed it in and pulled the string fastened to the gas burner, and going to the rear of the building, took the box to one of the out-buildings, broke it open, and disposed of the contents, as stated some days since. The balance of the bonds, $28,000 worth, was found sewed in his pantaloons, between the lining and outside cloth. The first circumstance which fixed suspicion on Dyer was the finding of a piece of string in his room corresponding with that used in tearing down the gas-pipe. His conduct since, and his sudden determination to leave the bank, confirmed the suspicion and led to his arrest. Dyer has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is now confined in the County jail, awaiting trial.

☞ A Paris letter, by the last steamer, says: "The official and semi-official papers give it up at last that the condition of the Confederacy is desperate, and they have got over calling Sherman's march through Georgia a 'forced retreat.' On the contrary, they admit his march to be one of the most extraordinary feats in military history, and put him down in the list of the great Generals of the world."

STILL IN THE FIELD.

EXCELSIOR

Hat & Cap Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.

A full stock of Ladies and Misses Furs of all styles always on hand.

All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.

Jan. 14, 1865—tf. D. W. ALE.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by John Shoemaker, on *Virginia street*, near the McClellan House, where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

January 14, 1865.—tf STEPHEN WINTERS

SAVANNAH TAKEN!

New Firm in an old Stand.

WOLF & PETERSON

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have taken charge of the

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

lately occupied by Rickabaugh & Patterson, and formerly occupied by Jos. Berkowitz, where they will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, and Feed, comprising Superfine, Extra, and Extra Family Flour. Bacon—Hams Plain and Sugar Cured. Ribbed and Plain Sides, Shoulders, &c.

Dried Beef, Mackerel and Herring by the Barrel, Half Barrel and Quarter Barrel.

COFFEE—RIO AND EAST INDIA.

Sugars—Crushed, Granulated, New Orleans, and Porto Rico. Honey and Golden Syrups, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses. Black, Young Hyson, and Imperial Teas.

Sperm, Adamantine, Star, and Mould Candles. Pale Rosin and Fancy Soaps. Navy, Spun Roll, Honey Dew and Cut and Dry Tobacco, Cigars. Also, a good assortment of Brooms, Buckets, Bed Cords, and Queensware.

FEED AND PROVISIONS.

Corn—Shelled and in the Ear, Oats, Corn and Oats, and Wheat Chop, Ship Stuff, Corn Meal, Sifted and Unsifted Also, Clover and Flax Seed.

BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD.

Please give us a call and save expenses.

Dec. 17, 1864—tf WOLF & PETERSON

H. A. CAMPBELL

WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Altoona and vicinity that he has this day opened up a new

BOOT, SHOE AND GROCERY STORE

On Julia Street, East Altoona,

opposite the Episcopal Parsonage, formerly known as the Conrad corner. I shall say nothing in regard to prices, but request a small share of the public patronage, feeling confident that after an examination of my stock and prices, my customers will be satisfied.

Please give me a call. Small favors will be thankfully received.

Altoona, Jan. 10, 1865.

MUSIC.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON THE Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss MARIA SHOEMAKER.

TERMS $10 PER QUARTER.

Residence on Emma street, three doors below Annie.

No allowance will be made for the neglect of lessons or the loss of the teacher, except in case of sickness.

Jan. 21, 1865-1y.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove from the town, offers, at private sale, his house and lot, situate on Main street, Altoona, a few doors above Catharine street, and adjoining the "McClellan House." The house is a well built two-story frame, containing three rooms and a hall and a store or office room, on first floor and five rooms on second floor. The lot is well enclosed and has on it a stable and other conveniences. Possession given April first.

Jan. 7, 1865—tf. A. P. CALDERWOOD

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of John Horning, late of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 7th, 1865—6t. MERCELIA HORNING, *Adm.*

A NEW OIL WELL DISCOVERED!

Many are the Stories told of great discoveries of Oil. Of fortunes made in a day—Of flowing wells and wells pumped by steam. But the well discovered by Loudon & Smith is not an oil well exclusively. Neither does it flow Spontaneously, nor yet pumped by steam. If you don't believe it, just call at their Store on Virginia Street and examine their new Stock of goods, consisting of Ladies dress goods, such as Alpaca's, Merino's, Delains, Silks, Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c. Of Gents wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, &c., besides—a great variety of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hoods, Nubias, Comforts, Gloves, Spices of all kinds, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, So

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

IRON PAPER.—A couple of weeks since we made mention of a letter being sent to London, which was written on iron rolled to the thickness of letter paper, the sheet of iron weighing but little more than a sheet of letter paper of the same size. This appears almost incredible, and yet it is true. The iron was rolled at the works of Lyon, Short & Co., at Pittsburgh. A few days since we were shown, by Dr. J. M. Gemmill, a sample of the iron thus rolled to paper thickness, several pieces of which he had received by letter, from the firm named, all for three cents postage. The sheet sent to London was pronounced the thinest sheet of iron ever rolled. The samples shown to us were not brittle, as might be supposed, but, on the contrary, quite elastic, allowing it to be folded up after letter style and opened out again without breaking. One of the samples was an imitation of Russian sheet iron, and appeared to possess all the qualities of that article. As samples of the perfection to which the manufacture of iron in this country is being brought, they are worth seeing.

"WHERE SHALL I GO?"—This is becoming a serious question with quite a number of non-property holders, who have received from their landlords a "notice to quit" on the first of April next. Notwithstanding the number of houses lately erected, the supply is far short of the demand. Many families are now occupying much more contracted apartments than they would were larger ones to be had. "To Let" cannot be found anywhere, and it is only two months until "flitting time." We notice complaints of the same state of affairs in other towns. A number of persons will be compelled to leave town, and others to stay away, for the reason that they cannot get places for their families.

CONSTABLE.—In another column will be found the card of Capt. John M. Clark, offering himself as an Independent Candidate for the office of Borough Constable, at the ensuing election, (Feb. 17.) Capt. Clark is a veteran, having served his country for three years. He deserves, and should receive, the unanimous vote of the town. We have not heard any other candidates mentioned, but as the office is worth something in this place, it is likely there will be others. Because it is worth securing, we think one who has nobly served his country on the battle-field should fill it. Let all who honor the soldier give the Captain a lift.

GROUND-HOG DAY.—The second day of February, is what is known as Ground-Hog Day.—On this eventful day the ground-hog is said to come forth from his hole, and see how matters stand. If the day is cloudy, and he fails to see his shadow, he returns with the assurance that the cold blasts of winter are about over, and the approach of a delightful spring. But should it be clear, he returns for another dreamless snooze, and sixty days of cold weather. If his hogship came forth in this locality, at the right time of day, he saw his shadow, and we may therefore look for sixty days more of stern winter.

SKATING.—Our neighbors over the hill are having "a high old time" skating this winter. They have organized a Skating Club, and levied a tax of $1.00 on each member for the purpose of keeping the ice clean, flooding it at night, etc. Will not some of our enterprising citizens get up a skating pond in this place. The thing would pay, beyond a doubt, from the fact that there is no skating to be found within six miles in any direction from the town.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—This is a subject upon which a volume might be written, but at present it is our intention only to notice the most important *local sign*, and that is the *new sign* of the new NATIONAL GROCERY, kept by our friends Ross & Postlewait, on Virginia street, near Catharine. It is a sign of progress—an ornament to the street and the building—and points you to the place where you can buy *fresh* groceries cheap for cash.

WOUNDED.—Wm. A. Calvert, (son of Michael Calvert, Esq., of Logan Township) a member of the 77th Pa. Vol., received a severe flesh wound in the arm, during the battle between Thomas and Hood, at Franklin, Tenn. An artery was cut and he came near bleeding to death before medical aid reached him. We are pleased to learn from his father that he is now rapidly recovering.

☞ The dwelling house of Smith Hamilton, Allegheny township, this county, together with all its contents, including three hundred dollars in government bonds, was burned to the ground on Monday morning last. Loss about fifteen hundred dollars.—*Standard.*

A. M. L. & R. R. A.—The regular Monthly meeting of the board of Directors of the Altoona Mechanics Library & Reading Room Association will be held on Monday evening, Feb. 6th at 7 o'clock, in the rooms of the Association. A full attendance is requested. J. D. HICKS, *Sec'y.*

CORRECTION.—We have been informed that the item which we copied from the *Register*, of last week, in reference to James Hutchinson, of Eldorado, being killed in the assault on Fort Fisher, is incorrect, and that he is yet alive and well.

☞ Our neighbor of the Huntingdon *Globe* is slightly incorrect in his reference to that controversy. Personalities are not arguments, consequently, *not* to our "liking," and we are "not in."

☞ Hon. L. W. Hall has been elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to represent this district.

THE AMENITIES OF THE PICKET LINE.—The following is a copy of a letter thrown over to our men on picket at the front:

GENTLEMEN: There is one thing you have got and I want; that is a Masonic breastpin. You will know me by having a red ribbon tied to my gun. I have not got any tobacco with me, but I will be on picket to-morrow night and will have some. You must not think hard of us for answering when you speak. Our officers are very strict on us. I wish the privates on both sides would come to some conclusion and stop this war. I think we could make peace right off. Don't gather around those front holes in squads. The officers order us to fire, but we don't. All the shooting done in the daytime is done by them. If you throw anything over, be sure and throw it as far as you can.

LIST OF LETTERS.—List of letters remaining uncalled for in the P. O. at Altoona on Feb. 2, '65.

Aungst, Margaret
Anderson, Susan Mrs
Allison, Mary J Mrs
Arnold, Mose
Ash, James
Boyd, George
Boyer, Jefferson
Brennan, Michael
Baker, Mrs Sarah J
Barbour, Samuel
Conner, Mrs H B
Clossin, James S
Cott, W T Mr
Coblary, Miss Annie C
Crozier, Captain
Conrad, James M
Evans, Sarah Miss
Eshbaugh, Joseph
Fitzgerald, Mr. M
Faxton, Charlotte
Gamble, James F
Gibson, George
Givler, Mrs. Fannie
Goring, Miss Caroline
Gault, William H
Grubber, Miss Alvina
Gay, C E Mr
Giger, C Mr
Hubert, Miss Mary
Harley, D W Mr 2
Henderson & Decker,
Hare, Mrs N
Herron, Mrs Bridget
Heims, T B Mr
Hockey, Robert
Haslett, Thomas
Hawkins, Miss Amanda
Jones, Miss Susan C
Jordon, George B
Kelly, Micheal
Kelar, Henry
Kendry, Katharina
Koon, Mr John J
Kerlin, Peter S
Kuhn, Alfred
Kershling, Michael
Levi, Losey
Long, Miss Sarah
Laugherty, Miss Hattie
Mail, Miss Emma,
Moynaugh Miss Ellen.
Moore, W W & Co
Mooney, Margaret
Myers, Mrs Elizabeth
Moran, Wm R
Munday, Patrick
Martin, John G
Matthews, Mrs C
McDonald, John T
McGinley, Michael
McCrea, Charles
McElroy, Miss Mary
McCumbie, Miss Mary L
Nannie, Miss
Ones, Miss Matilda
Powell, D Ellis
Payne, Miss Susan A
Proonor, Mrs Catharine
Ryan, Thomas H
Rund, Martin
Risband, Mrs Rosey
Smith, James
Soler, T M
Shall, Charles
Smith, Peter
Smith, Patrick
Smith, Mrs Essie M 2
Shaum, Sarah M
Sibley, Mrs E B
Shultz, Mrs Annie
Shore, Mrs Mary
Smiley, Caroline
Turner, E H
Tillard, William
Willis, Mrs Lizzie
Wurzer, Mr J J
Watson, George
Wolf, John
Williams, John M
Young, Levi

Persons inquiring for any letters on the above list will please say "Advertised."

Altoona, Feb. 2. G. W. PATTON, *P. M.*

CONSTABLE.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONSTABLE.—At the solicitation of a number of my friends, I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of Borough Constable, at the ensuing election, (Feb. 17.) If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office, to the best of my ability.

JOHN M. CLARK.

Altoona, Feb. 4th, 1864.-2t.]

Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles,
Spectacles,
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. ROUSH,

Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,-tf.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S
Celebrated Female Pills,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all Cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteries, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Nov. 19.'64.-1y.

MARRIED.

Married, at Huntingdon, Pa., July 14th, 1864, by the Rev. J. H. Osborne, Mr. CALEB LYTLE, of the 121st Ohio V., to Miss SUSAN HUFF, of Blair county, Pa.

Died, in battle, near Petersburg, Virginia, August 26th, 1864, Mr. CALEB LYTLE, of the 121st Ohio Vol.

Mr. Lytle leaves a wife in Blair county, Pa., to whom he was married but a short time before his death, to mourn his loss. May the God of the widow be *her* God, and abundantly sustain her, by his grace, in this sore trial. [COMMUNICATED.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 1st, 1865.

DIED.

Died at her late residence near Woodberry, Bedford Co., Pa., on the 24th of December, 1864, MARIA, wife of Hon. John Zook, in the sixty-third year of her age.

We are wont to contemplate death as a fatality and a debt all must sooner or later pay. But there are circumstances oft-times attending the removal of those we love, that makes our grief peculiarly poignant. Where the grave robs us of a treasure it is painful and difficult to contemplate our loss with resignation. Yet, though we repine at the sharpness of the sting and at the want of admonition afforded, these things are directed by "He who doeth all things well."

In the village where the subject of this memoir had long lived, and where she was best known, her death had created a voice that it will be difficult to fill. For years she had gone in and out that little community, exercising an influence that was beneficial to all who came within its reach. There were many assembled to mourn her loss, who had found in her a ripe and sage counselor and a loving considerate friend. To her children she was a devoted, affectionate parent.

Her loss to the husband of her youth and the companion of her nature and declining years cannot be estimated in words.

Death found her prepared for that flight which is eternal.

Her trust and confidence in a *Saviour's* love secured her that boon which is the sure reward of those who die in the fear of the Lord. To her surviving friends and relations, whose hearts have been so sorely bereaved, we dare not attempt words of condolence. Grief is sacred—the Saviour of men wept. But there comes a rainbow bringing us and them the consolation that we shall meet again and where partings are at an end. M.

DOCTOR WM. R. FINDLEY,
OFFICE ON
VIRGINIA STREET,
Nearly opposite Jaggar's Store.

OFFICE HOURS.
From 7½ to 8½ o'clock A. M.
From 1½ to 2½ " P. M.
From 7 to 8½ " P. M.

Altoona, Feb. 4th, 1865-tf.

EDWARD L. RUSS. S. C. POSTLEWAIT.
NEW FIRM!
NATIONAL GROCERY!!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just opened a splendid lot of
FRESH GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, NOTIONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.,
in the new Store Room on Virginia street, two doors from the McClellan House, where they will take pleasure in waiting upon all the Cash Customers who may favor them with their patronage.

It is our intention to keep on hand a general variety of Goods in our line, and sell them

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

☞ Those who know how to appreciate A CUP OF GOOD COFFEE OR TEA, would especially do well to give us a call, as ours have *already* gained the reputation of being the best in town.

Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

FOR SALE.
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FINEST FAMILY FLOUR
and TOBACCO,
said to be the best in town, together with an assortment of the
FINEST AND BEST GROCERIES.
BOOTS AND SHOES
of the latest styles, all to be had at
H. C. CAMPBELL'S.

Feb. 4, 1865,-tf] corner Branch & Julia sts., E. Altoona.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES AT the [feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please call and have their accounts squared up, as I intend closing out my store and retiring from business on the 1st of March, and want my books settled up.

Attention to the above notice will save trouble and expense. [Feb. 4.-4t] J. A. SPRANKLE.

TUBS, BUCKETS, BASKETS,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
for sale at the [feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
I AM NOW SELLING EXCHANGE (at New York Rates,) on

ENGLAND,	IRELAND,	SCOTLAND,
WALES,	GERMANY,	PRUSSIA,
AUSTRIA,	BAVARIA,	WURTEMBERG,
BADEN,	HESSEN,	SAXONY,
HANOVER,	BELGIUM,	SWITZERLAND,
HOLLAND,	NORWAY and	FRANCE.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

ENGLAND,	IRELAND,	SCOTLAND,
GERMANY,	FRANCE,	CALIFORNIA.
NEW SOUTH WALES or		AUSTRALIA.

Feb. 4.-tf E. A. O. KERR.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
ALTOONA,
Corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, opposite Superintendent's Office Penn'a R. R.,
BLAIR COUNTY PENN'A.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENCY.

MONIES RECIEVED ON DEPOSIT. Interest allowed on time Deposits. Gold and Silver Bought and Sold. Fractional Currency and Mutilated United States Notes Received. Drafts on the Principal Cities for Sale. Central Depot for the Sale of United States Internal Revenue Stamps.

This Bank keeps on hand for sale the

7 3-10 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

and takes Subscriptions for the same. This is the POPULAR LOAN, the only Government Loan now in market at par, giving those who have money a safe and desirable opportunity for investment

TWO CENTS A DAY FOR EACH $1.00.

These Notes, at Maturity, can be exchanged for 5-20 Six Per Cent Gold bearing Bonds.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* D. T. CALDWELL, *Cashier.*

Feb. 4.-tf

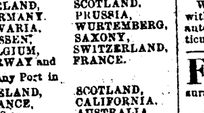
FINE TOILET SOAPS, FOR LAdies' and Gentlemen at the [feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

Paper Warehouse.
No. 513 Minor St., Philadelphia.

LEDGER PAPERS.	FINE PRINTING,
FLAT CAPS.	NEWS do.
FOLIO POST.	MANILLA PAPER,
DRAWING PAPERS.	HARDWARE do.
FOOLSCAP.	ENVELOPE do.
LETTER, NOTE,	COLORED do.
PACKET POST,	BINDERS' BOARD.
EXCHANGE CAP,	TRUNK do.
BOND PAPERS, &c.	STRAW do. &c.

PAPER of every description made to order.

Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-1y. C. C. SERVER & SON.

SHIPPING!

TO AND FROM
ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
BY THE
GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1864-tf. ALTOONA, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES PLAIN AND fancy at G. C. SMITH.

FLANNEL SHIRTS UNDER CLOTHING &c. at G. C. SMITH.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, CHEAP FOR CASH at the NATIONAL GROCERY.
Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

QUEENSWARE AT G. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 6, '64.-tf E. B. MCCRUM.

TIP TOP SEGARS, CRANKTON'S Superior Virginia, and other choice Smoking Tobacco's at the [feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

DYSPEPSIA.—Whatever body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

WESTWARD.

Pittsburg & Erie Express arrives	6.30 A. M.,	leaves 6.50 A.M.
Baltimore " "	7.55 "	" 8.15 "
Philadel'a " "	8.50 "	" 9.15 "
Mail Train "	7.40 P. M.	" 7.53 P. M.
East Line "	8.50 "	" 9.10 "
Emigrant Train "	8.40 "	" 8.50 "

EASTWARD.

Fast Mail Train	arrives 7.50 A. M.,	leaves 8.10 A.M.
Harrisb'g Accommodation "	12.15 P.M.,	" 12.30 P.M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Express "	6.00 "	" 6.20 "
Philadelphia " "	9.20 "	" 9.40 "
Fast Line "	2.35 A. M.	" 2.40 A.M.

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Baltimore Express, Philadelphia Express and Mail Train Westward, and Fast Mail, Harrisburg Accommodation and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train Eastward.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch run to connect with Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East, and connect from Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West and Fast Mail East.

Trains on Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Fast Mail and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and Mail Train West, and connect from Fast Mail Train East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Trains East and West.

Trains on Ebensburg & Cresson Branch run to connect with Fast Mail and Harrisburg Accommodation Trains East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and West.

Trains on Indiana Branch run to connect with Harrisburg Accommodation Train East and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West.

ALTOONA, Nov. 12th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7.55, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8.55, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7.50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7.35, A.M. & 5.50, P.M.
Western Way,	12.15, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7.40, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7.40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	6.30, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7.30 A. M. & 7.40, P. M.
Western, through,	7.30 "
Eastern, through,	6.30, "

☞ Office hours from 6.45, A.M., to 7.45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7.45 to 8.45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

GO TO
IDAHO
FOR
GOLD,
AND TO
REIGART'S DRUG STORE
FOR
Fresh and Pure Drugs,
Fancy Goods and Notions
Fine Cigars and Domestic Wines.

THE CITIZENS OF ALTOONA will please accept our Congratulations and best wishes for the year 1865, and our thanks for the liberal patronage you have favored us with.

REIGART IS AGENT FOR
"Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitter's."

We shall always fill our Customers Orders as directed with Genuine Goods at the lowest market rates and guarantee to make their purchases satisfactory in every particular. [Jan. 28, '65-tf.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of Blair County Protectional Mutual Fire Insurance Company:

1864.

Amount of property insured Jan. 1, 1864,		395,651 10
" " " during the year,		138,672 65
Deduct amount expired during year,	130,932	
" " surrendered " "	11,230	
		142,162 00
		372,661 75
Amount at risk, Jan. 1, 1865,		57,675 99
Amount of premium notes in force Jan. 1, '64,		19,981 63
" " " received during year,		
		77,557 62
Deduct amount expired during year,	19,170 04	
" " surrendered "	1,342 00	
		21,512 04
Amount of notes in force Jan. 1, 1865,		56,044 98
RECEIPTS.		
Balance at last settlement,		2,683 81
Am't rec'd during year for Insurance,	994 07	
" " on assessment No. 6, 162 47		
" less 5 per ct. for collection, 8 73		
	157 34	
	97 47	
Accrued interest credited Treas.		4,245 88
		3,929 69

EXPENSES.

H. Burkett,	loss by fire,	25 00
J. C. McLanahan,	"	100 00
Alex. M. Lloyd,	"	6 00
J. Gardner, guard'n	"	40 00
Standard pd. pub. card & statement not.,		14 70
Register	"	15 30
Printing blanks and receipts,		17 00
Tyrone Herald,		5 00
Johnstown Tribune, pub. statement,		8 00
D. K. Ramey ex. of survey at Burket fire,		5 00
" moving safe,		2 00
U. S. Tax on receipts,		11 09
Directors $3 each for services,		72 00
Policy fees,		62 50
Salary of Secretary for the year,		50 00
Postage on notices of renewal & statn'y,		5 71
		429 30
Balance, Dec. 31st, 1864.		3,500 39

RECOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

Premium notes held by Company,	56,044 93
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	2,310 84
Am't in hands of Rhodes' admrs.	420 78
" " Bingham, ex. Trea.	767 85
Office furniture &c.,	150 00
	59,694 45

Submitted by J. F. FRUEAUFF, *Secretary.*

And now to wit January 2d, 1865, the above account audited and approved.

JOSEPH SMITH,
JAMES D. REA,
JOHN DEAN,
Executive Committee.

Jan. 28, 3t.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or, Every one his own Doctor—Being a Private Instructor for married persons or those about to marry, both male and female. In every thing concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty five cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE St. above Fourth, Philadelphia.
Jan. 28, 1865-6m.*

BEANS AND HOMINY for sale at the National Grocery, Altoona.
Jan. 21, '65-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

THE BEST TEA, FOR YOUR MONEY, is to be had at the National Grocery, Virginia St., two doors from the McClellan House.
Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEM—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLON HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan. 21, 1865-tf]

HONEY—Strained and in the Comb—for sale at the NATIONAL GROCERY, Virginia Street, Altoona. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.
Jan. 21—tf.

HOOP SKIRTS AND LOOKING GLASSES at G. C. SMITH.
Altoona, Nov. 18, '64.

NUBIAS OPERA CAPS & HOSIERY at G. C. SMITH.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has been greatly improved by its use.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action on the parts affected.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS'

of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854.

The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrhal Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Boston.	Barnes & Pars, New York
Reed, Austin & Co., "	A. B. & D. Sands, "
Brown, Lamson & Co., "	Stephen Paul & Co., "
Reed, Cutler & Co., "	Israel Minor & Co., "
Seth W. Fowle, "	McKesson & Robbins, "
Wilson, Fairbank & Co., "	A. L. Scovill & Co., "
Henshaw, Edmond & Co., "	M. Ward, Close & Co., "
H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.,	Bush & Gail, "

For Sale by all Druggists, Try it.
Nov. 19. '64-1y.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, and desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their Natural Vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists.
Nov. 12, 1864—1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form *the finest preparation ever put forward* with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS. ☞ DON'T BE DECEIVED. ☜ Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD*, which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of the most *eminent Physicians in America*.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the *Price One Dollar per Box*, or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. *SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar St., New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists. Nov. 12, 1864—1y

JOHN HICKEY.
CABINET-MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INterest of Mr. Cherry in the late firm of Hickey & Cherry, I would respectfully inform the public I intend to continue the business, in the new Cabinet Shop and Furniture Ware room, on

JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

East Altoona, where I will be happy to fill all orders in my line. I have on hand a good supply of Furniture just from Philadelphia, which I offer at the lowest prices for cash.

I keep a hearse, and am prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.

I will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.
Altoona, Nov. 5th 1864—3m*

Real Estate For Sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale on reasonable terms two tracts of White Pine and Hemlock Timber land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, about seven miles from Altoona, containing

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES,

The improvements are, one Duvall's twenty-three horse power Engine and Saw Mill, one twenty-five horse power Stationary Englne and Saw Mill, Three Dwelling Houses, Two Stables and all necessary improvements, such as roads &c., for making lumber. There is also supposed to be a good

VEIN OF COAL

underlying this property. The above will be sold separately or together according to the wishes of purchasers. A bargain may be had by early application to

LOUIS PLACK, or
Altoona, Jan. 7, 1864.—1m. JAMES LOWTHER.

ANDREW ECKEL,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,
Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices.

Valuable Real Estate
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT Private Sale, all his real estate, situate as follows:—

NO. 1.

A Farm in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, James Hutchison, John Wyle and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing

137 ACRES,

120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with white oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are

LOG-FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,

with Kitchen, Wash-house, Wood-house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.

A BANK BARN,

50x50 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, hog-house and all other necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. It is well calculated for a dairy and has been fitted up for the purpose.

This farm will readily rent at a price which will bring ten per cent. on the investment.

NO. 2.

A house and one-fourth of an acre of ground situate in Loudonsville, adjoining Altoona. The House is double-plank, containing seven rooms. On the lot are a Slaughter-house, Hide-house, Stable, Wagon-shed, and all the buildings and improvements required about a butchery.

NO. 3.

A Two-story Brick House and half lot of ground, situate on Virginia street, Altoona. The House contains three rooms and hall, on first floor, and four rooms on second floor. It is in a desirable part of the town.

NO. 4.

A House and half acre of ground, situate in Loudonsville, near White Hall Hotel. The House is a two-story frame. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees.

NO. 5.

A House and half lot of ground, situate on Rebecca street, East Altoona. The House is two-story frame with two rooms on first floor and three on second floor.

All the above properties now rent at a price which brings ten per cent. on my valuation.

Bargains may be had in all of these properties, as extended time will be given in which to make payments. My object in disposing of all my property in this vicinity is to remove to the West, and I do not wish the trouble of looking after affairs so far from home, or to have property where I cannot see to its care. For these reasons I will give bargains in the above.

C. B. SINK.
Altoona Oct. 29th—tf.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITto be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John D. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

CONFECTIONERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

FRESH OYSTERS

of the very best quality, always to be had.

FRESH BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing

THE LAST VICTORY!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

GODFREY WOLF

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE

IN THE COUNTY, IS ON THE CORNER OF CAROLINE & MAIN Sts., ALTOONA.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

of all qualities and at prices which defy competition. The following embrace a few of the many articles:

Overcoats, from $6.00 to $40.00	Vests, from $1.50 to $8.00
Dress Coats, " $5.00 " $25.00	Pants, " $2.00 " $10.00

His goods have been selected, by himself, from the most Fashionable Merchant Tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feeling of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of Fashionable Clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Satinett " " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants, " " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " " "

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, Nov. 12th 1864.-tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

I TAKE PLEASURE in informing my friends and the public generally that I have returned from the East where I purchased a NEW AND FASHIONABLE stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which I selected with care. It embraces every color, shape and quality, with the view of accommodating all classes.

I have also purchased a large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

My assortment of Ladies' and Children's shoes are mostly of city make and can be guaranteed. My stock of Men's and Boy's Boots is large and varied.

I have also a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

embracing all styles, sizes and qualities, all of which I offer at a small advance on wholesale prices.

Thankful to the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JAMES S. MANN.

November 12, 1864.—tf

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS, UPHOLSTERING GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, MOULDERS' TOOLS, BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

☞ The remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 20th, 1862.

Insurance Co. of N. America,

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED IN 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $1,600,000.

INSURANCE MADE ON BUILDings, Merchandize, Furniture and Personal Property generally, on liberal terms, for short or long periods.

Especial attention paid to Dwellings and Contents, and Farm Property. Brick or Stone Dwellings taken perpetually on very reasonable terms to the insured.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur G. Coffin,	William Welsh,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	William E. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter
John A. Brown,	James N. Dickson,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	S. Morris Waln,	Will'm Cummings,
Ambrose White,	John Mason,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*

CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM BUEHLER, Central Agent for Pennsylvania.

S. M. WOODCOCK, of Altoona, Agent for Blair County. Office in Altoona and Hollidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-1y.

JACOB WEIS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

OYSTERS,

of the best quality during the season.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Jan. 27, 1865.

S. M. WOODCOCK. E. J. OSBORNE.

WOODCOCK & OSBORNE,

Attorneys-at-Law & Military Agents,

Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Collections for claims in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.

Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S. will be collected in the shortest possible time.

Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.

Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.

Sept. 24, 1864.-tf

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S. Altoona, May 1, 1862.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by G. W. KESSLER. 1-tf.]

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at KESSLER'S. [1-tf.]

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425. Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS at REIGART'S Drug Store. Jan. 13, '64.]

QUEENSWARE AT G. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in West Altoona. For further information enquire of E. E. MCCUM. June 9, '64.-tf.

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY

Is the best medicine ever offered to the public. For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of run-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects, also of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

Reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system, by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men and women of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*:—This is to certify, that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of, but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used three-fourths of a bottle of it, and it cured me speedy and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age; and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism, to me.

I remain yours truly,

ANDREW ARMSTRONG,

No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: My wife was taken bad with inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such speedy cure. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.

Yours affectionately,

JAMES McALISTER.

My residence is No. 126 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1864.

CANONSBURGH, WASHINGTON Co., April 12th, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January, I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name; I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for half a day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the Public for the cure of rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them.

Yours with respect, JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir*: My wife had been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lie in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the Court with me, said, "Why dont you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the rheumatism when he was a cripple, and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine, and before my wife had the half of it used, she was cured. It is now more than a year since, and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to, on oath.

Yours, LEWIS HILKE,

Pittsburgh, April 11th, 1864. Ryan's Court.

Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Sole Proprietors, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. S. W. Retzler, Sole Agent for Altoona.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intends for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586

July 13, 1864.

BUSINESS ON CHESTNUT ST.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c.,

S. P. BUREHART,

S. E., Corner Chestnut and Allegheny Sts., Altoona. Dec. 3, 1864.-tf.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER

Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at KESSLER'S. Jan. 2, '65-tf]

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS AT G. C. SMITH.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY

—AND—

CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diruretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gnnorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day. It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing soothing and demulcent: removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurible pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness Nocturnal Emissions, and all deseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousand created, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

BEFORE TAKING THE Elixir.

AFTER TAKING THE Elixir.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom being an entirely new and an abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medica. men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

Few doses cures Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the heart.

Few doses restores the organs of regeneration.

Four to one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.

A few doses cures the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

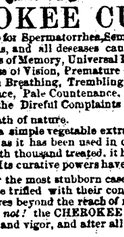
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,

Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR,



Health Preserver

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstration.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallably prevent pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MEWIN & CO., Sole proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York. April 1, 1864—1y

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last Bonus, January, 1861, being 45 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	——	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts,	Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine,	H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
William J. Howard,	Charles F. Beazlitt,

Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862-1y R. A. Q. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my countenance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the cutting.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

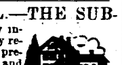
Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

TIME AND BEAUTY!

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a



CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY

establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost, he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH.

ap9-tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates Feb. 3d, 1859.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

TO G. W. MATSELL & CO.,

15-tf] Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette, *New York City.*

CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at Jne 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symtoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great weakness.

One of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,

Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BADCOCK SAYS,

NO. 1028 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow.—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box. I am *now a well man, and can say anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BADCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physician of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN.

Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No 10 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

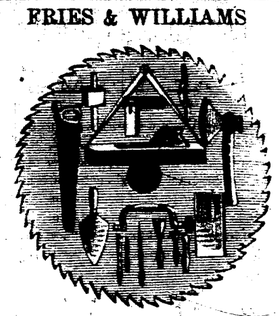
Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Druggist, Altoona, Pa. April, 1 1864.—1y.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

FRIES & WILLIAMS



Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to please their fancy.

In the line